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SPEECH OF

HON. A. K. M'CLURE,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

We publish this week the Great Speech of Hon. ALEX. K. M'CLURE, on Joint Resolution ratifying Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish Slavery, delivered in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1865. It is a powerful and exhaustive argument in favor of the adoption of the Amendment, and a masterly reply to the arguments of the opposition. Colonel M'CLURE is the ablest debater and writer in the State, as our readers will all concede after reading this speech.

Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to differ with some of the gentlemen of my own side of the House who have spoken on this subject. I think that injustice has been done our Democratic friends, and I rise mainly for the purpose of vindicating them. Surprise has been expressed by several members in the course of this debate, that negative votes should be cast on the pending proposition to ratify the constitutional abolition of slavery.—Some of the more ardent have censured in advance those who shall record their own votes against the disenthralment of the nation. They do not merit it. It is due to their consistency—due to the history of the Democratic organization; due to its earnest hostility to the cause of the Government from the commencement of the war until now, that every member who represents it on this floor should vote against any proposition striking at the vitality of human slavery.

It might not be amiss to remind them that in the earlier days of the republic, one who was somewhat eminent as a statesman, and for whose teachings they profess the profoundest reverence, tells the country that viewing slavery and its probably struggles in the future for supremacy, he trembles when he remembers that God is just. He knew it well He was a slave master, and foresaw the grasping, relentless efforts it would make to debauch our nationality and the ultimate, violent conflict, in obedience to the laws of eternal justice, to eradicate it from our escutcheon.—From Jefferson, the great Democratic leader of other days, came the Ordinance of 1787, restricting slavery within prescribed limits, or rather inhibiting it in the fair regions of the West. The first act of the government restricting this unmitigated evil—about which there was then no diversity of opinion—came from the sage of Monticello, who is claimed to-day, and ever has been, as one of the leading lights of that party.

But Jefferson was but mortal, and the fathers of the republic have been called away from us. Slavery has gradually become more and more exacting. The teachings of the founders of the government, who, in a mistaken view of expediency, compromised with wrong to allow slavery to glide into a peaceful death, have long since been forgotten in the race for political power, and little by little, step by step, day by day and year by year it has grown in power, and how it has wielded it let the history of the Democratic party tell.

It did not in one year, or in one decade, develop its revolting aim and the appalling issue it was hastening. It came not as the task-master, to demand obedience. It came armed with the blandishments, the honors, the spoils of power, and it knew well whence to bear its court. It turned to the Democratic party, fastened upon it with its fatal friendship, and tempted and commanded it until it has blackened our history with a terrible catalogue of national woes, and has at last crimsoned our fair land deep with our richest blood.

It came first to arrest the constitutional right of petition. A free people, jealous of their rights, had petitioned the law makers to preserve the integrity of the free spirit of our Government, and it was a thrust at slavery. It has just entered on the great struggle to nationalize itself at the cost of our nationality, and it could not withstand the searching scrutiny of faithful men. It was about to war upon the very foundation stone of the Republic—upon the great principles of freedom declared by our fathers, and it could triumph only by sealing the lips of its opponents. It came to subvert the very genius of our institutions, and it came, not in hostile array—for with banners unfurled, declaring its deadly mission, but it came in the counsels of the Democracy with the syren song of peace, and bid them give tranquility to the nation by denying the right of petition. It did not appeal in vain. It did not mistake its ally, its friend, its willing obedient slave. It had honors for the ambitious, spoils for the venal, flattery for the weak, and it was crowned master in the deliberations of that organization. In obedience to the teaching of slavery, which, through the Democratic leaders, stained our history with the denial of the right of petition, the remnant of that organization will to-day cast their votes against its abolition. Is this are they not but consistent?

Successful in one staggering blow at the dearest rights of a free people, slavery was not long content. Crime cannot maintain itself save by persistent efforts and successive triumphs. It had stricken down the right of petition, but it was assailed by all the moral power of a great and free people, with their free press, free schools and educated and requited labor. It therefore came with new duties for its faithful ally. Free speech must be abridged—free newspapers must be circumscribed. It could not stand the searching light of truth; the fatal thrusts which the free discussion by a Christian people must aim at is power and permanency. It demanded that the mails be subject to its inspection—that they be rifled of all that taught the principles of freedom, and it was done. Journals, documents, books not worshiping at the shrine of slavery, were taken from the mails by authority of law, and committed to the flames, lest some poor slave might learn that the God of the oppressed ever lived to hear the supplications of the lowly and vindicate justice in His own good time. To the Democracy it appealed, and won its blotted triumph by which in one half of the territory of the Republic freedom of speech was made a stranger, and freedom a fugitive.

But it was not content, not supreme. It must cope with an enlightened sentiment with industrial progress, with the prosperity of educated labor contrasted with the withering desolation that followed its fatal tread, and unless it could invoke the sacred shield of the Constitution to protect and extend it, its triumph would be fruitless. It had convulsed the nation in its parting with the free territory north of 36 deg., 30 min., when Missouri was admitted, and it must regain it or it could not arrest the predominance of the free North. It wanted the virgin territories, not to make their bloom, but to arrest the tide of free industry and thus devote them to desolation. It struggles with its, at times, faltering Democratic allies, in every possible way, to compass its nationality; but it was a fearful task The Democratic party was willing, but there were times, despite the cries of peace, that the outraged sentiment of the people hurled them from power and vindicated the cause of humanity and freedom. But it was tireless in its energies, exhaustless in its resources, and it was not discouraged by defeat, nor did it dispair at the occasional feeble perfidy of its main source of power. When its voice rang out along the Democratic lines with its dazzling promises of power, that organization would rally for another struggle, and follow its master with a devotion worthy of the noblest of causes.

It could not live unless nationalized. It must be supreme. It must have the preponderance of power; must have the Executive, and the Senate must be the unswerving citadel of its power. It must have new States to keep up the equilibrium, and it made war upon a sister Republic solely to bring fresh fields wherein it could glut its infernal appetite. It damaged Texas, and Democracy delivered the prize.—It demanded that the new offering should be fruitful of States as its interests and supremacy in the Senate might demand, and Democracy denominated in the bond that it should be divided and subdivid until it should equal the great Middle States in the first legislative tribunal of the nation.

But it was still not supreme. The task assigned the Democratic party was not performed It must have war, and Democracy fulfilled its demand. And when once at war, it must have indemnity, and its bidding was obeyed. New territory sufficient to make half a score of States was wrested from Mexico. Still it was not content. It could not compete with the energy and progress of freedom in the territories, and its triumph threatened to turn to ashes in its hands. It appealed to the Democracy. The law of the civilized world must be reversed. Slavery must be made the rule; freedom the exception. Slavery must be declared supreme in the territories, or it must perish in the struggle. It turned to the newly acquired territories and to the rich soil of the West, soon to be peopled and potential in the Republic, and it must grasp them in its fatal embrace, or surrender the conflict. It must abrogate the common law of every Christian Government and confront the law of Him who created all things free. From His hand came no man, no thing, another's slave. The territories of the far West, blooming and fragrant as they came from the Creator, were by Him dedicated to freedom, and by the accepted law of nations so regarded for centuries. But slavery demanded that by the arbitrary organic law of man, its right should be recognized to make a withered waste wherever it should choose to tread, and it was done. To resist it was fanaticism, treason, disunion; to sustain and extend it was declared the only path to concord and national unity. Its marshalled forces, under the flag of Democracy, did their work well. It appealed to the fears of the timid, to the cupidity of the ambition of the weak, and in the name of Union it struck the deadliest blow to the very vitals of the Republic.

It demanded empire unlimited save by the boundaries of the continent, and the sanction of positive law for its existence wherever the flag of the free floated over its own dominions. But tireless as were the efforts of the Democracy, slavery lost in the race for possession of the rich slopes of the Pacific. All was done that could be done; but an overruling power that ever disposes, however man proposes, made the triumph of slavery in the Mexican acquisition a crowning disappointment. California was held at the door of Congress with her Representatives and Senators for months to give Slavery and Democracy some pretext to reject them; but the power of freedom on the Pacific became stronger with each day, and at last they bowed down and confessed their discomfiture.

But, disastrous as was the defeat, it was not dismayed. It still had a willing and powerful party at the head of the Government, and it struggled confidently, defiantly, for supremacy. It wrung the Missouri Compromise from an unwilling people, years before, and triumphed thereby; but it now stood in the way of the march of slavery to universal dominion. It was a sacred monument of the solemnly plighted faith of our fathers. For a quarter of a century it had stood unassailed by any one; but it confronted slavery, and it must be ruthlessly destroyed. Democracy was summoned to the task, and the cruel work was done. Again was the tranquility of the nation wantonly, wickedly broken by the Democracy in obedience to slavery, and when its convulsions threatened the very safety of our institutions, the spoiler came again with the seducing cry of peace, by submission to its wrongs—What followed is but too well remembered by all. The revolting scenes which made up the early history of Kansas, and the Lecompton infamy, which was made the test of devotion to a Democratic Administration, are but fitting sequels to the crime that had its inception on the violation of the Missouri compact.

Still it was not content. The right of petition had been restored; the right to rifle the mails had been abrogated, and enlightened progress was on every hand besetting this monster foe of liberty and law. In this extremity it turned to the judicial tribunal of last resort—a court where once sat a Marshall and a Story, and in the name of Democracy demanded that its life should be declared to issue from the Constitution itself, and that by virtue of that sacred instrument it could spread its polluting power wherever it was not expressly interdicted by municipal law. It had but to command, and it was obeyed. The territories were surrendered mercilessly, and in defiance of the accepted law of the civilized world, to its desolating tread.—The States were pronounced its obedient servants in the maintenance of its interests, and the black man was judicially defined as a being without rights which any one was bound to respect. This was its chief, its final triumph. The year that witnessed its mastery over a free people and their institutions, dated its decline and fall; and now the rejected black man pleads in a court where, but a few years ago, he was denied even the legal status of manhood necessary to maintain the prerogative of a suitor.

At last this demon of discord and relentless foe of our liberties had exhausted the uses of the Democratic party as a party of administrative power. It had so prostituted and demoralized that organization that it was impotent to save slavery from the doom of subordination, and with it subordination was death. It therefore spurned its faithful instrument of wrong and rent it in twain at Charleston. It did not mean to sunder the Union. It was not prepared for the war with which it has shadowed the land in mourning. It saw its power departing, and it must be supreme or die. It resolved upon a final, exhausting effort to prostitute the North at its feet and secure its perpetual and unquestioned power by new and wholesale organic concessions to its vitality. It therefore thrust out the major portion of the Northern Democracy, and reckoning by the history of the past, it confidently expected to see friend and foe paralyzed into submission rather than brave its vengeance. But the age of submission was past. The free North was aroused, and resolved that the right of the majority to rule in conformity with the laws should be tested. Vainly did its rejected ally, the Democracy, plead for it in 1860; but the fiat of the people declared that slavery must henceforth yield its own boasted supremacy to the majesty of the laws. It was no unmeaning victory. It was not achieved to be basely bartered away by compromise, in which right should surrender to wrong.

Slavery was appalled at the retribution it had invited, but it did not despair. It saw the sceptre of power depart, but it hoped to seduce or intimidate the great North from its settled purpose to vindicate the laws and the force of the Government. It saw an educated, honored and requited industry give rich fruits in prosperity and progress in the Northern States, while its own fair homes were marked by decay. It saw a vast preponderance of population gathering about it whose honest aims of life made them its implacable foes. It saw every element of greatness with which a beneficent God had blessed a free people. It saw school-houses at every cross-road scattering wide-spread education—its deadliest antagonist. It saw the spires of our churches pointing to heaven in every community, each steadily instilling the great eternal truths which pronounce slavery accursed of man and God. It saw rising here from day to day elements which in time must crush it as the foe of civilization, of humanity and peace. It saw its own power wasting from day to day beneath the inexorable progress of intelligence, and it mocked at the doom of Democratic leaders to inaugurate anarchy in the chief city of the Union? Who taught them that conscription was but remorseless tyranny and prepared them by persistent, malignant hostility to the Government for the appalling scenes which were witnessed there in 1863? And when they had but obeyed the inevitable conviction of Democratic teachings, and ran riot in arson, murder and anarchy for days, who greeted them as "friends" and begged for peace—not to vindicate the violated laws or to save an imperilled Government, but to save themselves from the swift retribution they saw in the bitter cup they had prepared for others. The leader[illegible] had not the manhood to declare in favor of Slavery and Treason, but like the gentleman from Northumberland, (Mr. Purdy,) they poured a steady current of treason, the more deadly because it went forth in the thin guise of devotion to the Union. Well did they obey the behests of slavery, and they gave rich fruits wherewith to gladden despairing traitors.

And who in our own State have taught lawlessness to defeat the strengthening of our armies and protract the war for fresh sacrifices of blood and treasure? Whence has come disorder here? Not from Allegheny, or Chester, or Lancaster, or Philadelphia; but from the sections where Democracy could boast of its greatest supremecy. Whence came this treason? It was not inherent with the people. They are as loyal now as they were in 1861. Who then, by tireless arts and pursuasion, made them strangers to their own best inheritance and foes to government and law? I saw brave men clad in their country's blue, march from the border when the cannon of Early thundered on the Potomac—not to make the victory of Sheridan more decisive, but to enforce the laws and preserve order in our own then threatened Commonwealth.

While treason flaunted its bloody banner on the very border of our State, Democracy, its faithful ally, was attempting revolution in the strongholds of its leaders, to cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of those who came to thrust the torch of the barbarian, and ply the trade of the freebooter in our happy homes, and make our golden fields desolate by their brutal tread. These are but the currents which flow from the deadly fountain of treason, and where rises its pestiferous head to course its way to every hamlet in the land and leave its fatal impress upon mankind! Who gave this fountain of treason life and power, to threaten a nation's noble struggle with disaster? Behold the men who at every stage of the war have resisted every measure essential to success. They declared treason too mighty for the Government to suppress. They appealed to the sordid to arrest staggering taxes and debt by demanding peace, when well they knew that peace involved dismemberment and death. They plead their unholy cause to the fears of the cowardly, and implored them to avoid the perils of the field by resisting conscription, and impair the power of the Government by lawlessness. They aroused the prejudices of the humble, by pointing to the degradation of negro equality, and even men plumed as popular leaders seemed to fear that they were so bidden by slavery and they obeyed. Am I not right, sir, in saying that they are consistent? So far from being surprised than they so vote I should think it strange indeed did they not maintain the shade of virtue that consistency and fidelity may give them. Slavery conceived in crime, and faithful to its creation for more than three-quarters of a century, is about to finish its task, and when it turns for the last time to behold its friends in the exercise of power, it would be cruel, most cruel indeed, for them to spurn it and leave it to die unmourned and dishonored. They owe it to the power which they worshipped when it was mighty. They followed its black plume of desolation until it made bondage national and freedom sectional—until it subverted the genius of the government and its fundamental law—until it plunged us into causeless war and brought bereavement to every circle, and now, when He who rules over all, in the fullness of His time, has declared that "vengence is mine, I will repay," and when His last relentless stroke is about to fall upon it—it is fitting in this hour in this death struggle, that they should be faithful to the institution that in other days made them great. [Great Applause.]

Religious.

—The Confederate Methodist church, on Madison avenue, Baltimore, was dedicated Sunday the 29th of January. Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., officiating on the occasion. This church has been built by persons who withdrew from the M. E. church on account of the anti-slavery and loyal position it assumed. Is Rev. John Chambers in sympathy with their Independency or disloyalty? Dr. Slicer is said to be a Peace Democrat, or at best not very particular about the question of what constitutes a loyal course. It is also affirmed this church is as disloyal to the government as to the M. E. Church.

—The Committee of the U. P. General Assembly on the New Version of the Book of Psalms, have just closed a session of four weeks, during which time they examined versions of upwards of one hundred Psalms. Most of these selections have been modified more or less, so as to meet fully the demand of the Church for a new version. The Committee expect to have prepared for distribution fifty of these Psalms, before the meeting of the General assembly. The next meeting of the Committee is to be held in Xenia, Ohio.

—It is stated by the rules of the Episcopal Church in this country, the senior bishop possesses some of the prerogatives here which in churches legally constituted belong to the office of arch bishop. By the death of Bishop Brownell, Dr. Hopkins, of Vermont, becomes president. Owing to the peculiar views of Bishop Hopkins on the slavery question and his course these "troublous times," his elevation to this position is not relished by loyal churchmen.

—Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, has received cash benefactions within a few months amounting to $80,000. One young man, made opulent by the oil traffic, has just given $25,000. The college authorities intend expending $8,000 in ornamenting the college campus the coming spring and summer.

—The subject of instrumental music is receiving considerable attention in the United Presbyterian Church, judging from the number of articles which have appeared in the *United Presbyterian* recently. It thinks the ventilation of the question will do good, and the result will doubtless be a more general and intelligent acquiescence in the order which the proposed Directory for Worship prescribes.

—According to statistics of Romanism in Britain, in 1864 there were 21 bishops, 1,500 other priests, 1,132 churches and chapels, 58 religious houses of men, 201 convents, and 12 colleges, being an increase since 1850 of 21 bishops, 562 priests, 449 churches and chapels, 41 religious houses of men, 148 convents, and 1 college.

—The Kirk Session's *unanimous* opinion in favor of standing during the singing, and kneeling at prayer, in public worship, was read in the Canongate church, Edinburgh, on a recent Sunday. Both ministers approved the change.

—Recent intelligence states that a gracious work of revival exists in the Western Female College, Oxford, O. All the young ladies who were unconverted, save one, have professed faith in Christ.

—The foundation of a Catholic cathedral has recently been laid at Canton, China. The cathedral is to be erected at the expense of the French emperor.

—It was estimated in 1861 that 200,000 persons of adult years, in Maryland, were reached by the ministry, out of a population of 700,000.

—According to the *Macedonian*, the schedule of appropriation by the Union for the sustenance of Baptist Missions for the year ending March 31st, 1865, including exchange, foots up in round numbers one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Agricultural.

Sore Throat in Horses.

Perhaps some of the farmers who peruse our columns may recollect times when they have commenced spring work with their teams in good condition, and with as much plowing and hauling to do as they could possibly accomplish in good season. After getting, perhaps, half way through, one of their horses was taken with a slight cough, shortly followed with a very sore throat, with a discharge of thick mucus from the nose and an increase of cough. He would drink with difficulty, discharging a portion of the water through his nose, bringing a quantity of mucus with it. He would lose his appetite, also his flesh, and for two weeks or more be entirely unfit for labor. In a few instances the throat would become much swollen, and break and discharge outwardly. If great care is not exercised to keep the sick and well animals separated, it will go throughout the whole stable. If a well horse is put in a stall where a sick one has stood, he will be liable to take it, although a considerable time after the disease has passed away, unless disinfectants have been freely used. A thorough whitewashing with free ventilation, perhaps, is sufficient.

As soon as the symptoms appear, give a heaped tablespoonful of common salt twice a day. Let an assistant open the animal's mouth, and with a wooden spoon or paddle lay the salt well back on the tongue, and he will be obliged to swallow it. Continue this treatment until he is better. After learning this remedy I had but one opportunity to try it, which resulted satisfactorily. I communicated it to my brother, who kept some six or eight horses on his farm, and he told me, about ten years after, that he had had the distemper among his horses several times, but by treating it in this way it was so light that he considered it of but little disadvantage. He worked his horses moderately all the time, and they lost but little flesh.

Although I have not proved this myself, the above testimony is reliable, and I offer the remedy, simple as it is, in confidence.—*Cor. Exchange.*

Woods Leaves.

When the snow has entirely disappeared from the woods it will be found that the leaves of last years are deposited in much larger masses than usual on account of the nearly constant presence of snow since the beginning of winter, which prevented them from being scattered over wide spaces.—They will thus be readily collected for transportations to the stables, pens and barn-yards, and no farmer should allow any upon his premises to rot anywhere else. Straw sells so high in the market as to be a strong inducement to secure every cart load of leaves from the woods that is possible. When they lie in compact bodies, a wooden fork, such as is used in threshing, is the handier to load with, but where they are to be gathered up in heaps, there is nothing better than the common wooden rake.

Grape Pruning

This should now be attended to. Many persons seriously injure their vines by injudicious pruning. When the business is not understood, it is always better to employ an experienced person to attend to it during one season, from whom the method can be easily learned. It is better that the very robust varieties, like the Concord, Diana, etc., should not be closely pruned; while the slower growers, like the Delaware, Rebecca, etc. should be cut into much more severely, as they bear the bulk of their fruit near the ground.

Choosing Potatoes.

As a general rule the smaller the eye the better the potato, as when they are to full in the eye they are either of an inferior quality or are running to seed. To ascertain if they are sound, nip a piece from the thickest end with your finger nail. If good, the inside will either be of a white, yellow or redish hue, according to the sort and quality; if, on the contrary, they are spotted, they are bad or getting so; but, though this part may be slightly touched, by cutting a little off the outside they may prove fit, for boiling.

To Farmers.

A company organizing for the purpose of manufacturing paper from corn husks and leaves, desire information as to the amount of these articles that can be delivered at railroad stations and steamboat landings, packed in bales, during the months of March and April, and the price per ton.—Letters on the subject address to this office immediately, will be forwarded to the proper parties. Here is an opportunity for farmers to find a profitable markets for articles heretofore of comparatively little value.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Insects

To keep the insects from fruit trees dip old cloths in [illegible] and tie them around the [illegible] tree.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

March 1st, 1865.

Facts About the 7-30s—The Advantages they offer.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bond and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole properity of the country. While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greator per cent., Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi annually*. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the government, and less of it.—If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and get his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish *to sell*, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Governor may elect. These bonds are held at such premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at the rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he recives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The government can buy cheap—WM. S. BARCLAY then one cred- its are

Columbia! Charleston! Wilmington!

We announced last week the capture of Columbia and Charleston, and we this week greet our readers with the glorious news of the capture of Wilmington. Fort Anderson (next to Fort Fisher in strength) was captured by the combined attack of our land and naval forces, and its capture necessitated the evacuation of Wilmington. Our troops now hold and occupy the city. Its capture is more important than either Savannah or Charleston. For years it has been the only port of egress and ingress for blockade runners, and it proved impossible to effectually blockade it. There the South shipped cotton to Europe, and there her vessels returned loaded with necessaries and munitions of war. This trade is now cut off, and the South must depend upon its own resources. In addition to this, Wilmington will furnish a new and safe base for Sherman, on his Northern march, and allow him to cut loose from Savannah and Charleston. It is, then, a place of vast importance, and its capture insures the success of Sherman's plans. The capture of Charleston and Wilmington gave us over two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of military stores and cotton; and the occupation of Columbia caused the partial destruction of the offices and works of the Treasury Department of the Rebel Government. Charleston was set on fire by the rebels and more than two-thirds of the city consumed before our troops could check the flames. Its destruction is a matter of congratulation rather than regret. Charleston was the hot-bed of secession, the home of treason and oppression. There first the old flag was dishonored, the first gun fired, and the first victory of the South won! Since the capture of Fort Sumter, Charleston has been doomed. The people of the North, almost without regard to party, had sworn vengeance, and every battle, every reverse and every victory alike only strengthened the deep seated determination to humble Charleston. A number of expeditions failed; yet discouragement only fanned the flame. At last we are successful, and the city ours. The old flag again waves from the Post office in Charleston, and, joy of joys, again the stars and stripes float over the walls, or rather ruins, of Fort Sumter. The determination of the North succeeded. Charleston is ours—but in ruins! Its beauty has been turned into ashes, and its inhabitants either scattered or homeless.—What a comment! what a fearful punishment of treason! Its crumbling walls and smouldering ruins—the work of its own friends—is a fair exhibit of the result of treason, and proclaims forcibly the speedy overthrow of rebellion. Charleston, like Sodom, should never be rebuilt. Let a line be drawn around it and two pillars erected. On one write "Ichabod," on the other "Treason." "Its glory has departed because of the treason of the inhabitants thereof." The last few weeks have been fruitful of victories. "The rebel kingdom is falling, falling, falling." Our victorious armies are marching on, conquering and to conquer. We have every city of importance except Richmond, and that will soon fall. A few more marches, a few more captures, a few more victories, and the work is done—rebellion subdued, peace restored, and the national unity preserved.

Auditor General.

Col. R. B. M'Combs, of Lawrence county, has been named as the Union candidate for Auditor General, and a number of papers, both east and west are out in favor of his nomination.—He is the only one we have heard named for the position. Col. McCombs is well and favorably known in this county. He at one time represented this District in the Legislature, and earned for himself an enviable reputation as a Legislator. He was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means one session, and was regarded as an able and reliable leader. We heard a gentleman who served with him say that he generally followed M'Combs, because he was almost certain to be right on every question. He has twice been pressed to run for Governor, but both times declined. Col. M'Combs is a self-made man, having worked his way up, unaided, by his own talents, industry and application. He commanded a Regiment of militia in the emergency of 1862, and many in Beaver county who served under him remember his coolness and courage in the hour of danger, and his kind treatment of his men. He also commanded a Regiment of three months' men in 1863.—He would make an excellent Auditor General and we would support no man more heartily.

☞ Judge M'Cullough, Controller of Currency, has been appointed Secretary of Treasury in place of Wm. P. Fessenden, resigned.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.

MR. EDITOR: During the last two weeks the equanimity of the Legislature has been disturbed by complaints of the official misconduct of Major R. I Dodge, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Western District of Pennsylvania. It is alleged that he evinced, at all times, an unwillingness to co-operate with the State authorities in in their efforts to develope the military strength of the Commonwealth and correct the errors of his department in regard to the pending and past drafts, though ready enough to embarrass their action when opportunity afforded, and also that he or his subordinates had neglected to make provision at the Camp here for the accommodation of the volunteers now being recruited. I regret to say that an investigation by the military committees of the Legislature proved that the latter charge was not without foundation. It disclosed that during the most inclement weather of the present winter recruits had been allowed to lie in Camp Curtin in shelter tents without fires, and, in some instances, without blankets; and that there were cases amongst them of extreme suffering. Mr. Kelly, of Washington, after report of Committees, offered a joint resolution requesting the President to remove Major Dodge, which passed the House by a vote of 62 yeas to 13 nays—nine Democrats and four Republicans voting in the negative. The resolution went to the Senate, where it has not yet been disposed of.

You correspondent has had frequent official communication with Major Dodge, upon the military business of the State, since he was ordered to this Post, and has always found him prompt, courteous and obliging. But whether he is in fault in the matters laid to his charge at present or not, it is evident that his usefulness in his present position is at an end, and he should be relieved.

The bill to which I alluded in my last, proposing to lay open to location and survey the beds of the rivers of the State, has again been before the House. The vote referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means was reconsidered, and the bill was then postponed to enable that committee to mature a different bill, which their Chairman stated was in process of preparation. At a subsequent session their substitute was adopted. It provides that the beds shall be divided into five acre tracts, and that a twenty years' lease of each tract shall be disposed of at public sale, receiving a royalty in gross of twenty per cent. to the Commonwealth. If purchasers can be found upon these terms the substitute will be much better for the State than the original bill, and it will probably pass. The Board of Trade of the city of Pittsburg, however, remonstrated against any legislation upon the subject objecting that the structures necessary to protect oil wells in the Allegheny will obstruct the navigation of the river, and that the oil itself will pollute the water to such a degree as to render it unfit for use.—As the Allegheny supplies the water reservoirs of both of the cities at its mouth, their citizens are gravely interested in this legislation if their fears are well founded.

The House has passed to third reading a bill to prevent frauds upon volunteers. It aims to prevent bounty-jumping and substitute brokerage. Its provisions in brief prevent the payment of bounties by local authorities, filling the quota of their districts, or by persons putting in substitutes, to any other than the volunteers and substitutes themselves.

A bill has also passed authorizing soldiers to vote by proxy at borough and township elections.

The Colleges of Washington and Jefferson, as you are aware, have been for some time negotiating for a union of their corporations. They have finally agreed upon a plan of consolidation, and a bill to incorporate the new organization has passed the House. The Preparatory Department and Freshman Class are retained by Washington, while Jefferson takes the the Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes.

After a warm political debate, a bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, by a strict party vote, to annex Washington to Allegheny county for Judicial purposes. By a clause of the bill, however, the question of annexation is to be submitted to the people of Washington county at the coming Spring election.

The House has also passed a bill to revive and reinstate the charter of the Rochester Manufacturing Company, and to authorize the Directors of the Company to dispose of its real estate.

X.

The People's Union Holiday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

At a meeting of merchants of this city, to-day, in Collector Draper's office, Moses Taylor, President, it was resolved that measures be taken to duly celebrate the recent victories in a manner commensurate with the grandeur of the victories of the Union Armies over the Rebel hordes.—And that the appreciation felt by the people of this city, and the country, of the fact of the re-occupation of Charleston by our loyal brethren in arms, together with the fact that the flag of our country again floats over the walls of Sumter, should be made apparent in a fitting manner.

It was voted to suspend all business on the 4th of March next, and that the business communities and the people of the whole country, from Maine to San Francisco, be requested to unite in fitting demonstrations of joy on that day. The Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of the Union, including San Francisco, have signified their hearty co-operation in this patriotic movement, and the 4th of March will undoubtedly be observed throughout the land as a day of jublification, and as the People's Union Holiday.

[From the Monongahela Republican.]

Escape from Dixie—Southern Prisons—Swamps, Negroes, etc,—Arrival Home.

Lieut. Frank A. M. Kreps, 77th Pa. Vols. arrived at his home in West Newton, a short time since, having escaped from Southern Prisons, five different times before he succeeded in reaching our lines. Frank was captured at Chickamangua, Sept. 19th, 1863, and taken to Libby prison. From this notorious hole he made his escape on the night of the 9th of February, by that well-known tunnel through which 109 of our men escaped, 54 of whom reached City Point. This tunnel was opened through the hospital wall, its entrance being concealed by a pile of loose straw thrown in a corner by the rebels and used to fill their cot-beds. In company with two others, Kreps crawled through this hole and walked rapidly towards the centre of the city, here a consultation was held, and as most of the prisoners would most naturally go north of the James river, toward White House, it was decided by this party to take the Weldon railroad. This was wise, for as soon as the escape was discoved, cavalry was sent after those who took the other road, capturing nearly half of them. No pursuers however followed this party who safely reached 17 Milepost. Here they struck to the left, leaving the railroad and reaching the Appomatox, about two miles below Petersburg. Here they procured a boat from the negroes, and, although the night was biting cold, resolved to float toward City Point. All was well! our pickets only a few miles distant, the current swift, and the boat though frail, was carrying those brave boys out of Dixie and away from the horrible filth, disease and vermin of Libby. Filled with these thoughts, they were happy, and home seemed to reach forward its loving arms for their welcome. But splash! bubble, bubble, and their canoe overturned, having fouled an obstruction. It was a *cold bath*! and when they finally struggled to the shore, their garments were frozen. But one course now remained—to find a fire, and that in "short metre," or freeze to death. The shore was lined with the enemy's pickets, and our benumbed and frozen soldiers were compelled to surrender themselves. Poor fellows, in a few days they were telling their adventures to fellow prisoners once more in Libby.

Kreps was afterwards sent from Richmond to Macon, and from thence, on the 20th day of July, with a squad of men towards Charleston. When near Port Royal Ferry, he jumped from the train, followed by two officers, and struck out toward Port Royal Ferry, on the Coosahatchie, hiding in the salt marshes, and cane brakes. But grub was scarce, and the negroes having been sent away on account of the proximity of our troops, none could be procured. They reached the river after great difficulty, only to find it lined with Rebel pickets on one side, and U. S. Colored Troops on the other. How to pass the lines, was the next question; they was suffering from hunger, and so nearly free! Finally Lieut. Munday, one of the party, said he would go boldly forward, and engage the picket in conversation while the other two should make an attempt to cross the river. It was the boldest of desperation, but it was tried, and, so nearly accomplished that Kreps and his companion got to the bank, rolled a log into the water, and were pushing out. Now they were free, a few bold strokes and—"Halt! you d—d Yanks, come back or 'fore God, I'll shoot you." The game was up.

Kreps was among the prisoners kept under fire at Charleston. Few of our shot ever came near them, as Union men in the city threw up rockets from the vicinity of the prisons as signals to Gen. Gilmore; the city has a Union League, and Kreps says he knows this to be a fact; the streets are grown up with grass and weeds, and the houses wherever he could see were honey-combed with shot and shell.—On the 6th of October, on the road to Columbia, he made another escape. A hole was cut in the bottom of the car, and with the aid of four companions, all of whom dropped though and laid down on the track when the train came to a halt at Orangeburgh. The attention was to allow the train pass over them. But *it commenced to move backwards!* the ash-pan would catch them. Horror! It seems almost incredible, but these men actually jumped between the trucks, while the train was in motion and escaped. Betaking themselves in the swamps, travelling at night, they headed toward East Tennessee, hoping to join the Refugee Kirk. The swamps are deep, and they swam for miles, from tree to tree, dragging along one of the party who could not swim. After traveling four days through these swamps they found them impassable and came all the way back to the railroad. During this time they had nothing to eat but green pumpkin and persimmons,—not a mouthful else. Becoming desperate, one day the others took Frank as an escaped Yank, representing themselves to be Confederate soldiers, to a fine old mansion, and telling some plausable story about not having guns, easily procured a good night's rest and plenty to eat. They then determined to get on the next train and take a ride, for they could walk no further. This was a bold step, but they followed the chance, and jumped into an empty box-car on the train going directly into Columbia—and *stayed* in it, going right into the heart of the city. By good chance the train was switched off on the Greenville road, and started in the desired direction. Once in Tennessee they were free! At a wood station some employees chanced to observe them, and—the next day they were in the Columbia jail.

The Prison at Columbia was an open field; no tents, no shelter, no clothing, with a pint of corn meal and half gill of sorghum per day; half a pint of rice for five days, tablespoonful of salt and nothing else. Not one bit of meat from the 27th day of September until the 1st day of November.—Standing one day in this field Frank determined he would travel for his health, and just then seeing Adjutant Brooks, one of his former companions, he slapped him on the shoulder with—"old fellow, I am going *out* of this place, will you go along?" Brooks saw it. At two o'clock P. M., on the first day of November, they ran past the guard, who fired at them, and fled for three miles to a swamp in which they hid themselves until dark. They then adopted the design of following the Congaree river to the coast. We have not time to detail the many and thrilling adventures, but they made the 400 miles in 13 nights, in a boat, aided by the negroes—noble, generous, faithful negroes—reaching the coast in safety. Here they saw a gunboat; the old flag waved in its majestic beauty before them; home, with its loved ones, was almost within their reach.—They signalled with their caps and joy! joy! the ship answered. A boat was lowered; they were saved! or would have been if a squad of rebel cavalry had not just then pounced down upon them, and took them back to the rebel prison at Georgetown.

There they were handcuffed like convicts, notwithstanding a note addressed to the Adjutant of General Trapier, commanding post, protesting in strong terms against such barbarity From thence they were taken in a wagon, tied like felons, for 40 miles to Kingstree Station, on the road leading from Charleston to Wilmington,—There the party was unbound and placed on a train for Florence, but at 12 o'clock on the night of the 10th of December, at Ramsey Station, Kreps and his companion, having removed the caps from the guns of the guard, quietly walked off the platform just as the cars started. The Santee river was ahead of them, and through the kindness of the negroes they reached its banks. It was hard traveling, however, for the ice on the swamps was an eighth of an inch thick, yet they waded through it for miles, breaking the ice before them with a stick as they walked along, waist deep in water, ice and mud. In one of these ponds, Kreps lost his shoes When they reached the Santee, a negro ferried them over, although he was to be whipped for a similiar act performed the day before; indeed he came to them the next dry, as they lay hidden in the swamps and showed the marks of 200 lashes, and told the refugees that he "would die sooner than betray a Union soldier." They struck the Congaree river at Web Door Landing. Here they found their old friends, the negroes, and soon had a Palmetto dug-out and were floating down the river once more towards the coast. Wherever they found negroes they found friends, *looking* for them, aye, looking for and expecting them. How did they know Frank and his companions were coming? Many a one has asked the same question. Once more the blue ocean was reached, but this time they stood out to sea, not caring to trust themselves again to the shore.—This was Brook's seventh escape and the fifth for Kreps. So to sea they went in a dug-out canoe, toward the gun boat Nipsic, and paddled eleven miles into the ocean. They were hospitably received, and we do not dispute the words of our friend who tells us:—"I was glad to see the faces of friends, and to be once more where men loved the old flag; and where the bill of fare was not raw pumpkin and green persimmons. I was glad to hear the signal gun which the Captain fired to let the negroes on shore know that we were safe, knowing as I did that when its reverberations reached their lowly cabinet, hundreds of knees would bow down and thank God for the safety of Massa Frank and Massa Brooks!"

Kreps is a brave soldier, and is one of five brothers who have gone to fight the battles of Liberty. He has been promotted and re-commissioned and will go back again in a few weeks. All honor to Captain Frank Kreps; may Glory and Success cast wreaths at his feet.

Capture of Wilmington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON Feb. 24—MIDNIGHT—*To Major General Dix:*—The following official report of the capture of Wilmington has been forwarded to this Department by General Grant, signed E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24—10 P. M. *To Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:*

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, General Schofield ordered Gen. Cox to follow its garrison towards Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke. On the east side of the river, the latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was hotly pressed by Terry, so that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the rebels made a stand behind Town Creek, but, on the 20th, Gen. Cox crossed his troops below them on a flat boat, and attacked them in the rear, routing them and taking two guns and three hundred prisoners

On the 21st General Cox pushed to Brunswick river, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire. On his arrival the rebels began burning cotton and rosin in the city, and left it that night. Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amounted to about seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns.

The citizens state that the rebels burned one thousand bales of cotton and fifteen thousand barrels of rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city. General Terry followed Hoke northward.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieut. Col., A. D. C., brevet Brig. Gen.

JOHN P. STOCKTON has received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey. Nine refractory Democrats say they will prevent his election.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides *Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One	*cent*	*per day on a*	$50	*note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
10	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the
National Bank of Beaver County.
march1,1865—3 m.

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,
Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, PA.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS
IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES,
And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT
HAIR DRESSER,
"FLORILINE!"
ALL ARTICLES OF
STATIONERY
Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE
ROCHESTER DRUG STORE
IN THE DIAMOND.

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at *No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.*, PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar1-65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate IN BEAVER COUNTY.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will of JAMES EAKIN, late of Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, March 17th, 1865,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., a Valuable Farm, late the estate of said deceased, situate on the Public Road 1 mile north of Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., containing 181 acres, 85 cleared; balance well timbered; 70 acres now in meadow; buildings, a good two story brick house, large barn, corncrib, &c.; fruit trees on premises. This farm is desirably located, convenient to Railroads, Mills, Schools, Churches, &c., and is one of the most desirable, productive and valuable farms in the county.

Also two lots adjoining above farm, containing 15 acres, one-half cleared and improved, balance well timbered. Will be sold with said farm or separately to suit purchasers.

Also, on same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a house and lot in the borough of Beaver; lot fronting 60 feet on Third Street and extending back 300 feet to an alley; house, two story brick, with back building; the whole containing 7 rooms and hall; cellar underneath, a stable and fruit trees on lot. Terms at sale. Further information may be had by inquiring of the undersigned, residing 4 miles from Allegheny city, in Ross tp., (P. O., Allegheny city,) of Daniel Reisinger, Beaver, Pa., or of James Eakin, on the farm aforesaid.

GEORGE QUAIL,
feb25'65. Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JAS. W. M'MAHAN, late of Economy tp, Beaver county, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM B. WOLF, Adm'r,
mar1'65 Brighton tp.

The Last Stroke
OF THE HAMMER

SHERMAN, GRANT, FARRAGUT & TERRY
AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS!

IT is our generals in the field who can effect the peace of Domestic Trade, and so they have during the last successful campaign.

REDUCED PRICES.

Good Calicoes for 18½ and 31 cents,
Good Muslins for 20 and 25 cents,
and all Cotton Goods reduced 50 per cent.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!!
SPRING DELAINES,
DRESS GOODS
Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Satinets, Cassimers
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Hoop Skirts
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
IRISH LINENS,
GLOVES,
Shirt Fronts,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.

At prices as Low as can be found anywhere.

Having all been purchased within the last week, buyers will have the benefit of the recent great decline in prices.

AT
F. A. Fortune's
CELEBRATED
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE
IN ROCHESTER.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r.
feb18'65

THE BEAVER ARGUS

MARCH 1st, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

COL. M'CLURE'S SPEECH.—We hope our readers will not fail to read the great speech of Col. M'Clure, on our first page, delivered in the House of Representatives on the adoption of the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. It is a rich treat, and we wish all to enjoy it.

PITTS. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.—The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Wednesday (15th) of March, instant, at 10 a. m.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The members of the Beaver county Agricultural Society will hold the annual meeting, for the election of officers, at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on Monday, March 6th, at 1 p. m. By order of the Board.

J. S. RUTAN, *Sec'y.*

NATIONAL HOTEL.—Joseph Hall, for a number of years the proprietor of the Beaver Hotel, has removed to, and now occupies, the National Hotel.—The National is the best Hotel in the county, and no man understands better how to keep a good house than Mr. Hall. Under his auspices we may safely promise the traveling public the best accomodations in Beaver. We will now have what we so much needed—a *good* Hotel.

☞ We clip the following notice of Rev. J. D. Knox, from the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*. Rev. Knox is well known in this county, and we indorse all the *Advocate* says of him. The church has no more earnest or successful laborer. Our best wishes will follow him to his new field of labor.

Rev. J. D. Knox has consented to be transferred to the Kansas Conference. We regret to have to make the announcement. The Pittsburgh Conference will suffer loss in his going. Bro. Knox is an efficient and valuable laborer in the field of the ministry. Fifteen years of his life have been spent in the Pittsburg Conference, and he has materially improved every field of toil that he has been sent to cultivate. Kansas will find him a valuable man in planting the institutions of Methodism in that new State. Some of his friends in Rochester and Bridgewater have remembered him of late in a substantial manner.

Death of Adam Gormly, Esq.

We announced last week the death of Adam Gormly, Esq., of Beaver, an old citizen of Beaver county, and familiarly known by most if not all our readers. Mr. Gormly was for a number of years a leading citizen of the county, and held various offices of profit and trust by appointment and election. He was always noted for the promptness, honesty and ability with which he discharged every duty imposed on him. For a number of years he was proprietor of one of the principal Hotels of this place, and gained an enviable notoriety as an accommodating and pleasant landlord. He was compelled to retire from business about ten or twelve years since, owing to his failing health, and since that time he has suffered greatly from a disease that few, if any, understood. During all this time, when suffering the most intense agonies, he was ever cheerful, pleasant alike to all, and was never heard to murmur or complain. We never knew a man that could endure suffering with so much patience. A kind husband, an affectionate father, and a good citizen, he possessed all those qualities of head and heart that endear man to his family, friends and fellow men. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss—What a loss is theirs? They will no longer be greeted by his cheerful, happy "good morning," or kind, affectionate "good night." His pleasant, approving smile will meet them no more. Yet their loss is his gain. He is free from suffering and relieved from pain. He has gone to a home prepared for him above, where neither sickness, sorrow nor pain can enter. During the last few hours of his life he suffered intensely, yet he never uttered a complaint, waiting patiently the hour of his departure. We love to record of those who die that they died the death of the righteous. Our sorrow is then mingled with joy—joy to know that to the dead death was but a passage to a higher, purer, holier, happier life—a life of perfect blessedness in Heaven. Such a death was that of him of whom we have just spoken, and into such a resurrection shall ne appear.

MARRIED:

On the 16th inst., at the late residence of the bride's parents, "Four Mile Square," Beaver co., Pa., by the Rev. A. M. Jelly, of Philadelphia, Mr. JAMES M TAGGART of Sewickly, Pa., to Miss MARY JELLY, sister of the officiating Clergyman.

The Draft.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 8th, 1865.

His Excellency, Governor Smith:

Complaint is made to me by Vermont, that the assignment of her quota of the Draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust, and also in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate, a *supposed* case is stated, as follows:

Vermont and New Hampshire must between them, furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and, being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the government finds that, on former calls, Vermont furnished a surplus of 500 and New Hampshire a surplus of 1,500—these two surpluses, making 2,000 are added to the 6,000, making 8,000, to be furnished by the two states, or 4,000 each, less by credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4,000, leaves 3,500 as her quota on the pending call, and likewise subtract New Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the pending call. These 3,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the supposed case requires from the two States; and it is just, equal, for Vermont to furnish 1,000 more *now* than New Hampshire because New Hampshire has *heretofore* furnished a 1,000 more than Vermont, which equalizes the burthens of the two in the long run. And this result, so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensable to keeping good faith with New Hampshire. By no other result can the 6,000 men be obtained from the two States, and at the same time, deal justly and keep faith with both, and we do but confuse ourselves in questioning the process by which the right result was reached. The supposed case, is perfect as an illustration. The pending call is *not* for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000, remaining after all fair credits have been deducted; and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

Yours, Truly,
A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 17, 1865.
General Orders No. 22.

The following report of the Board appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and Districts, under the call for volunteers of December 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, '65.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—*Sir:* The Board convened by the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY,
Feb. 6, 1865.

Whereas, complaints are made in some localities respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered: That the Attorney General, Brigadier-General Richard Delafield, and Colonel C. W. Foster, be, and they are hereby constituted a Board, to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and Districts, under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that if any errors be found therein, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost Marshal General. The determination of said Board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

2d, The Provost Marshal General is ordered to make the draft in the respective Districts as speedily as the same can be done, after the 15th of this month.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

have respectfully to report as follows:

The call for 300,000 men, made by the President, on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised. But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished, the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reached by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than one year, must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished, is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterwards substracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for, is neither increased nor diminished, but equality produced, considering the number of men, and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrollment, a less amount to furnish under this and *e converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost Marshal General's office, our calculations of the quota of each and every district endorsed by us as correct,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-Gen. of the United States,
RICH'D DELAFIELD,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Eng. U.S.A.,
C. W. FOSTER,
Col. and Asst. Adjutant General,

Approved Feb. 17, 1865.

A. LINCOLN
By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

List of Jurors for March Sessions, commencing 1st Monday.

GRAND JURORS.

New Brighton: Edward E Holmes, B R Bradford, Henry T Reeves;
Fallston: Thos Campbell;
Darlington: Geo W Carey;
Independence: John Ferguson;
Hopewell: Archibald Gillmore;
Bridgewater: Williamson Graham;
Ohio: Wallace Hunter, T. H Mason;
Harmony: Andrew Kotrba;
Freedom: Thos G Kerr;
Beaver Bor: S B Mercer, Wm Orr, Wm Warrick, Azariah Wynn;
Big Beaver: John Marshall, Wm H Powers;
Glasgow: John McFall;
Hanover: Wm M'Clurg;
Raccoon: Robert Potter;
Patterson: Samuel R Patterson;
Chippewa: John W Welsh;
South Beaver: Wm M Wilson.

PETIT JURORS—1st MONDAY.

Chippewa: Wm Anderson;
Moon: Robert Alcorn, Daniel Bruce, John M'Brier;
New Brighton: Charles Boak, Hiram Reed, Joseph Wilson;
Brighton Tp: Daniel Barndollar, G W Engle, Jr;
Phillipsburgh: Joseph Bentel, Francis LeGoulon;
North Sewickley: S C Clow, Robert Ferguson, David Graham, Thos Ramsey, James M Runyan;
New Sewickley: Henry Douglass Henry Goehring, George Teets, Jonas than Paul;
Rochester: F A Fortune, A T Shallenberger, Wm Porter;
Freedom: Samuel Furnier;
Hanover: Alexander G. Gibb;
South Beaver: John Garvin Sr, John Roberts;
Hopewell: Wm Johnston;
Economy: James Musgrave;
Pulaski: Alfred Moore;
Bridgewater: H C M'Cullough, James Porter;
Harmony: Lewis Pheil;
Beaver: Daniel Risinger;
Industry: Milton Reed, Richard Walton;
Raccoon: David Smith, Forbes Todd;

2ND WEEK.

Hanover: Alexander Adams, Saml Bigger, John B Crooks, John L Moore;
Rochester: Wm Alexander, Daniel Fitch, Jemuel Woodruff;
Moon: James Burnison;
New Sewickley: John Boren, Chas Barret, John Knoveshoe.
Darlington: James Caughey, John Hartshorn;
Ohio: Wm Cunningham, Milo R. Derringer.
Borough Tp: Lucian Conrad, Robert M'Credry;
Georgetown: Wm J Carneagey;
Economy: Thos Bunn, James Davis;
Raccoon: David Ewing;
South Beaver: Samuel Harbison, Jacob Smith;
Greene: Henry Kinsey, S Laughlin;
Industry: Samuel Mason, Wm Briggs;
Big Beaver: John M'Clure (of Wm)
Freedom: John Nickum, Thomas J Thompson;
Pulaski: Henry Phillis;
New Brighton: John Price, James Wilson;
Hookstown: Wm Stewart;
Phillipsburgh: Gilbert Trumpeter;
Brighton Tp: Andrew Watterson;
Franklin: John C Weller, John Y Zeigler.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 16, 1864, Trains will leave (Train leaving Chicago at 5,50 P. M. leaves daily,)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	640AM	200PM	300PM
Rochester	330 "	805 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton	337 "	820 "	330 "	430 "
Enon	423 "	915 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1005 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1038 "	535 "	633 "
Alliance	625 "	1140 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1240PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	100 "	750 "	855 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville	939 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	425 "	1100 "	1213AM
	1100 "	Ar	1130 "	1245 "
Crestline	1130 "	De	1201AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	640AM	1229 "	153 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	710 "	109 "	230 "
Forest	115 "	767 "	144 "	301 "
Lima	234 "	885 "	300 "	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1010 "	345 "	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1059 "	417 "	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	1184 "	600 "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	130PM	646 "	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	228 "	708 "	805 "
Pierceton	634 "	253 "	718 "	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	306 "	741 "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	332 "	817 "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	416 "	848 "	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	445 "	1011 "	1040 "
Valparaiso	927 "	626 "	1037 "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	700 "	1108 "	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	742 "	1134 "	1149 "
Ill C.RR.Cros	1045 "	811 "	1203PM	1215PM
R'Isl.RR J'n.	1055 "	851 "	1213 "	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	901 "	1240 "	1250 "
		930 "	1240 "	1250 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	430AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R.Isl.RR Junc	630 "	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill C.RR Cros	530 "	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	606 "	718 "	655 "	1148 "
Hobart	633 "	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaso	700 "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	728 "	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	848 "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	930 "	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	1008 "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	1032 "	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	1043 "	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	1117 "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1240PM	1215PM	1225AM	600 "
Van Wert	225 "	129 "	146 "	732 "
Delphos	312 "	202 "	224 "	808 "
Lima	347 "	234 "	300 "	845 "
Forest	525 "	353 "	417 "	1015 "
U.Sandusky	600 "	422 "	446 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	700 "	506 "	529 "	1129 "
Crestline	730 "	520 "	600 "	1201PM
	650AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	730 "	646 "	713 "	116 "
Loudonville	855 "	737 "	759 "	159 "
Wooster	1015 "	830 "	848 "	247 "
Orrville	1050 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	935 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120PM	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	535 "
Columbiana	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	406 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	420 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	545 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

On and after Dec. 19, 1864, Trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C.Z&C Mail.	C.Z&C Accom
Cleveland	800AM	180PM	800AM	815PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	828 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1030 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1229PM	643 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	952 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1135 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	.....	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	620AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	720 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	750 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	835 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	845 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	1000 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C.Z&C Accom	C.Z&C Exp's.
Wellsville	440AM	505PM	.....	.....
Bayard	621 "	640 "	.....	.....
Alliance	720 "	730 "	.....	.....
Ravanna	805 "	815 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	505 "
Akron	.....	.....	700 "	720 "
Hudson	839 "	849 "	800 "	849 "
Euclid street	942 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210AM	235PM	620AM	850PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	.....	.....	745 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	.....	.....	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	480 "	500 "	842 "	645 "
Steubenville	525 "	550 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	715 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	629 "	802 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	815 "	1115 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves New Philedelphia at 1.20 P M
" Bayard at 6.45 P M

Arrives at Bayard at 4.10 P M
" New Philadelphia at 9.25 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 4th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lots of ground in the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., one lot thereof being part of Water lot No. 1, is bounded by a line running from the Beaver creek, between Water lots Nos. 1 and 2, south 64 degress west to the street or public road, on the upper side of the Fallston Water Company's race, thence by said street or road South 26 deg. east 50 feet, thence by part of said water lot No. 1, north 64 deg. east 33 feet, thence north 26 deg. west 10 feet, thence north 64 deg. east to the Beaver Creek, thence up said Creek 40 feet to water Lot No. 2, the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story frame building used as a Machine shop, and the necessary machinery appurtenant thereto. Also a small brick building used as an office. Also one other lot bounded as follows, beginning at a corner stone on the public road, adjoining lot No. 14, thence running North 26 deg. west 32 feet to a corner of lot No. 16, thence South 66 deg. west 12 perches or thereabouts, to lands of Thornley's, thence South 26 deg. East 34 feet, thence North 65 deg. East 12 perches or thereabouts, to place of beginning. There is appurtenant to the above described lots three shares of water, each share equal to the 100th of all the water furnished by the Fallston water Company's race. Also, one other lot of ground in the borough of Fallston, bounded as follows: Beginning on the west side of front street, adjoining the North line of Childs & M'Connell's lot, thence up said street 73 feet, thence South 65 deg. west 192 feet, thence South 25 deg. east parallel with said street 73 feet to said lot of Childs & McConnell, thence along the same north 65 deg. east 192 feet to the place of beginning, on which are erected a brick foundry and machinery appurtenant thereto;—a frame patern Shop, and blacksmith shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David McConnell at the suit of Joseph Smith.

No. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in, and to the following lot of ground, being part of No. 178, in Pinney's plan of lots in the borough of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north east by Brighton Street, on the south by Washington Street, and on the west by George P. Smith, on which is erected a two story stone house, frame stable and outbuildings; fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water convenient:

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Schonlau and Ferdinand Evers, at the suit of Fry and Carson.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand. All bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with the property will be re-sold.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, feb14'65.

License Notice.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county, for License at March Sessions, 1865:

HOTELS, &c.

Charles F Kearchner.....Phillipsburg.
Daniel Barnard.....New Brighton.
John Graebing.....New Galilee.
Francis Blount.....New Brighton.
Alex. Clark.....Beaver.

To sell liquor in quantities not less than one quart, with goods, wares and merchandize:

Mary Alexander.....Rochester.

feb9 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

The final real estate account of John Allison and George W. Hamilton, administrators of the estate of John R. Shannon, dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Harpit, executor of the last will and testament of Mary M'Minn, dec'd.

The final account of Daniel Figley, executor of the last will and testament of William Figley, dec'd.

The account of D. L. Imbrie, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jno Main, dec'd.

The final account of James Sterling, administrator of the estate of Thomas N. Thornsburg, dec'd.

The final account of James W. Pander, administrator of the estate of Jacob Young, decd.

The final account of Wm. Leaf, administrator of the estate of Saml Stiles, dec'd.

The final account of Hugh Martin, executor of the last will and testament of Maria A. W. Eakin, dec'd.

The final account of James P. Martin, administrator of the estate of Rebecca McKnight, dec'd.

The final account of David Leonard, administrator of the estate of Edward Leonard, decd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of James Burneson and Thomas Reed, executors of the last will of Samuel Burneson, dec'd.

The final account of John and Cornelius Shane, administrators of the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of John Whisler, adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Jackson Whisler, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph C. Wilson, executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Cunningham, dec'd.

The final account of Detmer Shaner, executor and trustee to sell certain real estate (to wit, 300 acres) of David Shaner, dec'd.

The final account of John Peirsol, trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jacob Peirsol, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew D. Gilliland, administrator of the estate of Matthew Gilliland, dec'd, who was administrator *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Samuel Caughey, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, executor of the last will and testament of John Hunter, dec'd.

The final accounts of David Ferguson, guardian of Margaret J. and Robert Ferguson, minor children of said guardian.

The final account of Joseph Duncan, guardian of Mary Ann Coulson, minor child of Elwood Coulson, dec'd.

The final account of James Jackson, guardian of Clarinda J. Jackson, minor heir of Samuel Jackson, dec'd.

The final account of D. A. Cunningham, guardian of Wm. J. McFadden, minor son of James M'Fadden, dec'd.

The account of Rev. R. S. Morton, guardian of Isabella Calhoon, minor daughter of Thos. Calhoon, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, Feb. 8th, '65. Register.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65. Cashier

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* on the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. That condition referred to is *pregnancy*—this result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. nov28:1y

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of John Moody, dec'd. Jas. Moody and Samuel Moody Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Lorenzo Childs, dec'd. Deborah E. Childs and John Childs Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $57,65, by widow of Jacob Young, dec'd. James W. Pander Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $171,66, by widow of M. C. Hobbs, dec'd. Samuel Gormley Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300,40 by widow of William Wilde dec'd. Cynthia Wilde Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $263,47, by widow of John Seawright, dec'd. James Smith Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Andrew Caler, dec'd. Jacob Caler Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 by widow of John Godleib Bock, dec'd. Anna Bock Adm'x.

Real estate to amount of $140, by widow of Thomas Horne, dec'd. John Reeves Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Eugene Fleeson dec'd. David Kennedy Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $299,34, by widow of George W. Fulton, dec'd. Agnew Duff Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $154,30, by widow of James Shillito, dec'd. W. W. Shillito adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 8th of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb8 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! OUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
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THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

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From Emery Estes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Tumors, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Strattan, Hirkell, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dexterville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Herring & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a sick could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

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"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The, sores were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

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"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

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Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

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SUBSCRIPTIONS
1865.

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GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

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R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

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The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disorder ed mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of REBECCA REED, late of Industry tp, Beaver county, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.,
nov16 Ohioville.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7-3-10ths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interes than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, a the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

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But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and security notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal, will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

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aug.17'64—inside 3 m.

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VIZ.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

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The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

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A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

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☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

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But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

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Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker*, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Droops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sume you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

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WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

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May7—3mos

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TRIAL LIST
FOR MARCH TERM, 1865.

FIRST WEEK.

John Stewart	vs	Jas Little, et al
J. W. Decker's Ex'rs	"	John Mellon, et al
James Duncan	"	John M. Ewing, et al
Lukens & Deeson	"	Darling's M. E. Co's
Patterson & Davidson	"	Martha Sanders.
James Collins & co	"	Wm. M. Shirts, et al

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Eakin's Ex'r.	vs	Henry Jordon & wife
Alfred Campbell	"	Rebecca Campbell, ad
Commonwealth, use,	"	John Duff's Ex'r.
Wash'tn Build. Ass'n	"	Ivory Cole.
John Mullen	"	Joseph Ammon, et al
Charles Thorn	"	Margaret Higby.
Thomas M'Laughlin	"	Robert Adams.
Richard D. Hudson	"	Thomas Jenkins.
David Scott's heirs	"	Archibald Robertson.
same	"	same, et al,
Lath'p Rawden's h'rs	"	John T. Holmes.
Benj. R. Bradford	"	George S. Porter.
John Swick	"	Richard S. Barton.
Hugh Wright, et al	"	David Gibb, et al
Mary Brown	"	Joseph Ray.

feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gotlob Michaels, dec'd. And now, to wit: Nov. 12th, 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell: Amelia, intermarried with Peter Wagner; Lewis Michaels, now, or late of St. Louis, Mo.; Caroline, intermarried with George Reidy, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married to a man named Churchman—and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to Nov. term, last, and in the event of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

jan4, 1865.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, dec'd. And now, to-wit: Nov. 19th, 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to-wit: Jesse M'Cormick, widow of James M'Cormick; Francis Ritchie, Alex. T. Ritchie (the petitioners), Wm. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa; Thos. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown (widow of John A. Brown), Jonas D. Ritchie, late of California, and all others interested, to shew cause if they can have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded by the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said County, on the first Monday of March next.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1864.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver County State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of William Parke, late of said county, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: David Price, James Price, and Margaret Price, residing in the State of Michigan; Mary Price, residing in the State of New York, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to Nov. term, last, and in the event of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Jan4, '65.

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